AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at page 3, line 30 - page 4, line 12, with the following amended paragraph.

A preferred wireless network or Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) 100 is a universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) that includes one or more wireless cells, each serviced by a local base transceiver station (BTS) 110, 112. In particular, the present invention has application to any location services (LCS) capable wireless network, such as a GSM network, a Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) network, Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network or an equivalent network. The local base stations 110, 112 communicate wirelessly with local MS units 102, 104, 106, 108 in the particular cell. MS units may include cellular phone handsets (cell phones) 102, 108 or other devices with a wireless communications interface, e.g., a computing device such as a personal digital assistant (PDA) 106, laptop computer or tablet computer104 and etc. Base station controllers (BSCs) 114 administer to the base transceiver stations 110, 112. A mobile switching center (MSC) 116 interfaces other MSCs (not shown) and, through the base station controllers 114, to the base transceiver stations 110, 112. The MSCs 116 administer handovers to neighboring BTSs 110, 112, carry ~~carries~~ out call metering and <u>provide</u> ~~provides~~ comfort functions within the network 100 and, also, <u>administer</u> ~~administers~~ other subscriber services within the network.

Please replace the bridging paragraph at page 5, line 11 – page 6, line 2, with the following amended paragraph.

So, after the LCS client, e.g., value added services 122, requests LCS to initiate the MT-LR in 130, the GMLC 120 may request routing information stored in a Home Subscriber Server (HSS) or Home Location register (HLR). The HSS (not shown) includes the HLR as well as Domain Name Servers (DNS) and security and network access databases. The HLR is a database that provides routing information for MT calls and short message service (SMS). After performing registration authorization, the GMLC 120 forwards positioning requests in 132 to the MSC. At this point if the MS 106 is Idle 134, then the MSC 116 starts <u>passing</u> ~~passes~~ a paging

request 135 to the BSC 114 which forwards the Page 136 to the MS 106. The MS 106 responds with Paging Response 138 and any Mobile Originating transactions (MO) 140 are queued, at least until channel security is established. As a result page response 138, the BSC 114 forwards Complete Layer 3 Information 142 to the MSC 116. The MSC 116 initiates Security procedures beginning with an Authentication request 144. When the correct authentication response 146 is received, the MSC sends a Ciphering command 147. When the MSC 116 receives a cipher complete communication 148, it sends a TMSI Reallocation. The security procedure is complete when the MSC 116 receives a TMSI reallocation complete communication in 150. When the security procedure completes in 150, the MS 106 places the MM layer into a "Wait for Network Command" state 155. In this state 155, the MS 106 is waiting for a CC message from the Network, i.e., from MSC 116 or BSC 114. Since, previously CC messages were not sent from either the MSC 116 or BSC 114 to the MS 106 during the MT-LR procedure, the MS 106 stayed in the "Wait for Network Command" state 155, as long as MT-LR is finished (perhaps as much as 30 seconds). The MS 106 waited in this state 155, which blocked or postponed initiating MO transactions, e.g., blocked Emergency E911 calls, until the MT-LR procedure finished.